probably resembled the bears more than any living animals, wil
the important exception that in their feet they were much like tl
elephant. To the general proportions of the bears must be add*
the tail of medium length. Whether they were covered with ha
or not is of course uncertain. Of their nearest living allies, tl
elephants, some were hairy and others naked. . . . The movemen
of the Goryphodons doubtless resembled those of the elephant in ii
shuffling and ambling gait, and may have been even more awkwai
from the inflexibility of the ankle."

The most recent members of this sub-order come from th
Middle Eocene beds, and are chiefly referable to the genus *Dine
ceras,* with which *Tinoceras* and *ITintatheriu'm,* are at least ver
nearly related, if not identical. These creatures were of great six*
larger than the earlier types which have been considered. The
show a certain superficial resemblance to the Titanotheriiclae, o
account of the massive horn cores upon the skull. These hor]
cores are large upon the maxillae and the parietals, and ar
paired; on the nasals are smaller horns. The bones of th
skull have air cavities. The incisors of the upper jaw ar
absent; the canines are enormous tusks, and the lower jaw
are flanged downwards near the symphysis where these tusk
border them. Contrary to what is found in the older types
where the position of the condyle of the lower jaw is normal
this prominence faces backwards in the Dinocerata. The sam<
shortness of the spines of the dorsal vertebrae prevails in thii
group as in the other Amblypoda, though it is perhaps hardly
so marked. The scapula has not the peculiar acuminate forii
that exists in *Coryphodon>* but is triangular and broad above
The limbs are elephantine, in that the angle between th(
humerus and the femur respectively, and the bones whicl
follow, is not marked. The hind-limbs are especially straight
The tail is short as compared with that of the primitive
Amblypoda. The Dinocerata are purely digitigrade. Th(
entepicondylar foramen has, as in the Goryphodonts, disappeared
The os centrale of the carpus has become fused, and no longei

exists as a separate bone. The fibula no longer articulates
with the calcaneum, but both that bone and the ulna are wel
developed. The genus *Astrcvpotheriwm* is placed among th*
Amblypoda by some authorities.[1]

***A Gla&sijication of* Ferfc&ra&t, *Recent and JBbstinct,* London, 1808,**